VOLUME 3.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862.

DIRECTORY.

Washt'n.

S'merhill.

Croyle.

LIST OF POST OFFICES. Post Masters. Post Offices. Joseph Graham, Bena's Creek, Bethel Station Enoch Reese, William M. Jones, Carroll. Carrelitown, Danl. Litzinger, Chess Springs, Washint'n. Wm. W. Young, Uresson, John Thompson, Ebensburg. Ebensburg. White. Fallen Timber, Isaac Thompson, Gallitzin. J. M. Christy, Gallitzin, Wm. M'Gough, Washt'n. Hemlock, I. E. Chandler, Johnst'wn. Johnstown, P. Shields Loretto. Loretto, Mineral Point, Conem'gh. E. Wissinger, A. Durbin. Munster. Munster, Conem'gh. Francis Clement, Pershing, Andrew J Ferral, Susq'han. Platisville, White. Roseland, G. W. Bowman, Clearfield. Wm. Ryan, Sr., St. Augustine, Richland. George Conrad,

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c. Presbyterian-Rev. D. Harrison, Pastor .-Preaching every Sabbath morning at 104 o'clock, and in the evening at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock.

B. M'Celgan,

Miss M. Gillespie, Washt'n.

B. F. Slick,

Morris Keil,

Scalp Level,

Summerhill,

Sonman.

Sammit,

Wilmore,

Methodist Episcopal Church-Rev. S. T. Spow. Preacher in charge. Rev. W. Long, Assistant. Preaching every Sabbath, alternately at 101 o'clock in the morning, or 7 in the evening. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening, at 7

Pastor.-Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock. Subbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting on the first Monday evening of each month; and on every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evening, excepting the first week in

Calcinistic Methodist-Ray. John Williams. Pastor.-Preaching every Sabbath evening at 2 and 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening. at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Disciples - Ruy. W. Lloye, Pastor .- Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Particular Baptists-REV. DAVID JENKINS. Pastor .- Preaching every Sabbath evening at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at at 1 o'clock, P. M. Cutholic-Rev. M. J. Mirchell, Pastor .-Services every Sabbath morning at 101 o'clock

EBENSBURG MARKS. MAILS ARRIVE.

and Vespers at 4 o'clock in the evening.

Eastern, daily, at Western, " at MAILS CLOSE. Eastern, daily, at Solclock, P. M. Western, " at The mails from Butler, Indiana, Strongstown, &c., arrive on Thursday of each week,

PI 5 o'clock, P. M. heave Ebensburg on Friday of each week.

at a A. M. The mails from Newman's Mills, Carrolltown, &c., arrive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Leave Ebensburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

	CRESSON	STATIO	Ν.		
West-Express Train leaves at			8.51	Α.	M
14	Fast Line	46	8.56	P.	M
94	Mail Train	44	7.35	P	31
East-	-Express Train	86	7.42	₽.	M
	Fast Line	44.	12.17	P.	M
	Mail Train	24	6.50	Α.	M
	WILMORE	STATIO	V.		
West	Vest-Express Train leaves at		9.13	A	M
	Fast Line	44	9.18	Ρ.	M
	Mail Train	4.6	8.09	P.	M
East-	-Express Trair	er .	7.20	P.	M
	Fast Line	16	11.55	P.	M
14	Mail Train	44	6.23	A.	M

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts-President, Hon. Geo. Taylor, Huntingdon; Associates, George W Easley, Henry C. Devine

Prothonotary -- Joseph M'Donald. Register and Recorder-Edward F. Lytle. Sheriff-John Buck. District Attorney .- Philip S. Noon. County Commissioners - D. T. Storm, James

Cooper, Peter J. Little. Treasurer-Thomas Callin. liam Douglass, George Delany,

Poor House Treasurer .- George C. K. Zahm. Poor House Steward .- James J. Kaylor. Mercantile Appraiser-John Farrell.

con, Edward R Donnegan. County Surveyor .- E. A. Vickrey. ·Coroner .- James S. Todd. Sup't. of Common Schools-Wm. A. Scott.

EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS. commissioner or consul of the so-called SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That Justices of the Peace .- David H. Roberts

Harrison Kinkead. Burgess-George Huntley School Directors-E. J. Mills, Dr. John M. Jones, Isaac Evans.

Constable Thomas Todd. Jones.

Inspectors-John W. Roberts, L. Rodgers. Judge of Election-Thomas J. Davis. Assessor-Thomas P Davis.

WEST WARD. Constable-M. M. O'Neill. Town Council-William Kittell, H. Kinkead. R. L. Johnston, Edward D. Even, Thomas J.

Inspectors-J. D. Thomas, Robert Evans. Judge of Election-John Llovi . Assessor-Richard T. Davis.

Select Poetry.

No flag but the old flag-the Red White and

No Flag but the Old Flag.

With the stars of a Union unbroken and true; Arise and defend it !- ye sons of the brave, Whose blood bought the banner your valor

Wo! wo! to the traitor who drags to the

The flag crimsoned deep with the blood of

If he raise up the legions on land and on sea Who are ready to fight for the Flag of the

Up! up! with the Stars and the Stripes, and go forth

Nor rest till the Star Spangled Banner you see Triumphantly float from the Palmetto tree! God bless the old Flag !- as He truly hath

Since He strengthened the arm of our own Washington; And God bless the freemen, devoted and true,

Who rally to fight for the Red, White and

Welch Independent-Rev Lt. R. Powert, The Confiscation and Emancipation Law.

of Representatives of the United States of he is one of the persons described in this | After the foregoing act had passed both America in Congress assembled, That every section. 9 o'clock, P. M. the said person so convicted was the owner | thereof may be found, or into which the cate the property of rebels, and for other 41 o'clock, P. M. any sale or conveyance to the contrary which proceedings shall conform as nearly apply to any act or acts done prior to the

notwithstanding. shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall demned as enemies' property, and become nor shall any punishment or proceedings engage in, or give aid or comfort to any the property of the United States, and under said act be so construed as to work period not exceeding ten years, by a fine purposes aforesaid. tion of all his slaves, if any he have.

ace under the United States.

the passage of this act, unless such person | fees and charges of their officers as shall is convicted under this act.

Court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, and not again held as slaves. Confederate States of America; thirdly, noslave escaping into any State, Territory, -the star of truth, the star of patriotism, State, member of a convention or legisla- other State, shall be delivered up, or in ture, or Judge of any Court of the so-called any way impeded or hindered of his libof any person who, having held an office against the laws, unless the person claim- round. Town Council-Wm. Davis, Daniel J. Davis, of honor, trust or profit in the United ing said fugitive shall first make oath Now that the negro is employed in dig-J. Waters, John Thompson, Jr., David W. States, shall hereafter hold an office in the that the person to whom the labor or ser- ging trenches, is he not aptly represented man. so-called Confederate States of America; vice of such fugitive is alleged to be due, by the Ace of Spades? the so-called Confederate States of Amer- present rebellion, nor in any way given have been left. ica, or any of the several States of the aid and comfort thereto; and no person | What is the most noticeable difference said Confederacy or the laws thereof, engaged in the military or naval service between a shell bursting on board ship ment. whether such office or agency be national, of the United States shall, under any and a haberdasher patronized by dissipa-State or municipal in its character; Pro- pretence whatever, assume to decide on ted young men? The one rakes the vided. That the persons thirdly, fourthly the validity of the claim of any person, decks, while the other decks the rakes. and fifthly above described shall have ac- or surrender up any such person to the The music of the spheres: call music.

the date of the pretended ordinance of the service. Secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the the President of the United States is tory of the United States, or in the District rebellion; and for this purpose he may of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and organize and use them in such manner give aid and comfort to such rebellion, as he may judge best for the public weland all sales, transfers or conveyances of fare. allege and prove that he is one of the ment, in some tropical country beyond persons described in this section.

if any person within any State or Territo- | the provisions of this act, as may be wilry of the United States, other than those ling to emigrate, having first obtained the To save our great Union-brave men of the this act, being engaged in armed rebellion to their protection and settlement within States, or aiding and abetting such rebel- of free men. lion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly the President is hereby authorized, at any given and made by the President of the time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend United States, cease to aid, countenance to persons who may have participated in and abet such rebellion, and return to his the existing rebellion, in any State or allegiance to the United States, all the part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with estate and property, moneys, stocks and such exceptions and at such time, and on credits of such person shall be liable to such condition as he may deem expedient duty of the President to seize and use | President shall have power to restore them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. | property seized under the act, to any per-And all the sales, transfers or conveyances | son who may be found to have been inof any such property, after the expiration | nocent. To of the said sixty days from the date of Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That PUNISH TREASON AND REBELLION, To such warning and proclamation, shall be the courts of the United States shall have treated SEIZE AND CONFISCATE THE PROPERTY | null and void; and it shall be a sufficient | full power to institute proceedings, make Be it enacted by the Senate and House erty, or any of it, to allege and prove that act into effect.

shall be imprisoned for not less than five lugs in rem. shall be instituted in the bill: years and fined not less than \$10,000, and | name of the United States in any District all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and Court thereof, or in any Territorial Court, Representatives, &c., That the provisions made free; said fine shall be levied and or in the United States District Court for of the third clause of the fifth setion of collected on any or all of the property, the District of Columbia, within which an act to suppress insurrection, to punish real or personal, excluding slaves, of which the property above described or any part | treason and rebellion, to seize and confisat the time of committing the said crime, same, if movable, may first be brought; purposes, shall be so construed as not to SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That revenue cases; and if said property, ber of the State Legislature or Judge of if any person shall hereafter incite, set on | whether real er personal, shall be found | any State Court, who has not, in accentfoot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or to have belonged to a person engaged in ling or entering upon his office, taken an insurrection against the authority of the the rebellion, or who has given aid or oath to support the constitution of the United States, or the laws thereof, or comfort thereto, the same shall be con- so-called Confederate States of America; such existing rebellion or insurrection, may be disposed of as the court shall de a forfeiture of the real estate of the offenand be convicted thereof, such person cree, and the proceeds thereof paid into der beyond his natural life. shall be punished by imprisonment for a the Treasury of the United States for the

not exceeding \$10,000, and by the libera- Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the several Courts aforesaid shall SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That have power to make such orders, estabevery person guilty of either of the offen- lish such forms of decree and sale, and M'Ilvaine, who presided, introduced Rev. ces described in this act shall be forever direct such deeds and conveyances to be incapable and disqualified to hold any of- executed and delivered by the marshals thereof, where real estate shall be the Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That subject of the sale, as shall fitly and effithis act shall not be construed in any way | ciently effect the purposes of this act, and to affect or alter the prosecution, convice vest in the purchasers of such property tion or punishment of persons guilty of good and valid titles thereto. And the treason against the United States before | said Court shall have power to allow such

be reasonable and proper in the premises. SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That to insure the speedy termination of the all slaves of persons who shall hereafter ington, nothing will ever persude me or present rebellion, it shall be the duty of be engaged in rebellion against the Gov- my parishioners that we do not possess the the President of the United States to cause | ernment of the United States or who shall the seizure of all the estate and property, in any way give aid or comfort thereto, money, stocks, credits, and effects of the escaping from such persons and taking persons hereafter named in this section, refuge within the lines of the army, and and to apply and use the same and the all slaves captured from such persons, or in striped gules and argent, or in plain Poor House Directors-Jacob Horner, Wil- proceeds thereof for the support of the deserted by them and coming under the English, red and white; when I see the army of the United States, that is to say : control of the Government of the United five pointed stars, not six pointed stars, First, of any person hereafter acting as an States, and all slaves of such persons which is peculiar, nothing will persuade officer of the army or navy of the rebels found or being found within any place me that we do not possess the original Autitors-John F. Stull, Thomas J. Nel- in arms against the Government of the occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards of the great and glorious American ban-United States; secondly, of any person occupied by the forces of the United ner." In closing his speech, he said: hereafter acting as President, Vice Presi- States, shall be deemed captives of war, "Follow the course of Washington. You dent, member of Congress, Judge of any and shall be forever free of their servitude, cannot have a better to follow. May I say,

of any person acting as Governor of a or the District of Columbia, from any and the star of trust in God."

cepted their appointment or election since | claimant on pain of being discharged from

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That constitution of the so-called Confederate authorized to employ as many persons of States; sixthly, of any person who, own- African descent as he may deem necessary ing property in any loyal State or Terri- and proper for the suppression of this

any such property shall be null and void; SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit | the President of the United States is herebrought by such person for the possession | by authorized to make provisions for the or use of such property, or any of it, to transportation, colonization and settlethe limits of the United States, of such SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That persons of the African race, made free by named as aforesaid, after the passage of consent of the Government of said country against the Government of the United | the same, with all the rights and privileges

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the for the public welfare. Also, that the

houses, it was sent to the President for person who shall hereafter commit the SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That his signature, who, however, disapproved ing his tone. crime of treason against the United States, to secure the condemnation and sale of any some features, and had prepared a veto and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall such property after the same shall have message, when the following resolution suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, been seized so that it may be made avail- was passed by both houses in order to shall be declared and made free; or he able for the purposes aforesaid, proceed- remove the President's objection to the

Resolved, By the Senate and House of as may be to proceedings in admiralty or passage thereof; nor to include any mem-

> Possible Origin of the Stars and STRIPES .- At the public breakfast of Americans in London, on the last anniversary of Washington's birthday, Bishop J. Simkinson, the rector of the parish in Northamptonshire, where the ancestors of Washington lived. In the course of his speech, which contained many interesting historical allusions to the family, which he had traced out, Mr. S. stated that the last English ancestor of Washington who died on English soil lies buried in his church, and said: "When I look down, as I do in passing through the church, on proof that your glorious and world renowned country took the suggestion for its flag from those arms. When I see the three stars on the top of that shield, with in allusion to his arms, that I trust you will always bear in mind his three stars

office or agency under the Government of arms against the United States in the had kept on the right side, you wouldn't what I want you to."

A Live Yankee in London.

A live Yankee, from the Green Mountains of Vermont, visited the city of London. While passing through one of the principal thoroughfares of trade and travel, his attention was suddenly arrested by some beautiful specimens of writing-paper, exposed for sale at a shop window. Seeing the proprietor of the establishment standing at the door, the Yankee civilly inquired of him what he did with "them nice bits of paper."

"We keep them to tie up 'gape seed' in!" said the cockney, snappishly.
"O, ye du—du ye?" said Jonathan, while he looked as though he was inventing a trick with which he intended to pay off the impertinent cockney in his own coin. Passing down the street a few steps, our indignant Yankee saw another merchant, who was not only an Englishman, but a gentleman also.

"I say, mister, can you tell me what that fellow does for a livin' as keeps them ere nice bits of paper at his window?"

"Yes, sir; he is a small dealer in paper, and a sort of scribe. He writes letters for those who desire his assistance."

"I reckon he is a very 'small' dealer, and he is a pharisee as well as a scribe .--Do ye think he'd write a letter for me if I paid him for it?"

"Certainly-he will jump at the chance. That is his principal occupation."

pockets, and walked deliberately back to for I assure you that the people of the the shop where he had been so rudely loyal States will never complain of a de-

"I say, mister, they say as how you sell OF REBELS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. bar to any suit brought by such person orders and decrees, issue process, and do paper and write letters for folks what can't for the possession or the use of such prop- all other things necessary to carry this write. What will ye tax to write a letter to my sister Sallie?'

"I shall charge you five shillings," replied the Englishman, perceptibly soften-

"Will ye write just as I tell you, and spell the words right, as we do in Varmount?" inquired the Yankee.

"To be sure I will. I understand my business perfectly.' "Well, I don't care if ye'du; I guess

you may write to Sally." The Londoner procured pen, ink and

paper, and the Yankee dictated after the following style: "Dear Sister Sally-"

"Have you got that down?"

"'Rived in London last week-" "Hey you got that down and spelt all "Yes-20 on."

"Thought I'd go into the country and take a ride-" "Got that down right?" "Yes, yes; go on and don't detain me."

"I pay ye five shillings, don't I, by and Yes-but ye need not detain me so."

"That's my business, and not yourn. Wall-The old mare baulked-"

"Baulked is a hard word; can ye spell it that Sally 'll know what it means?' "To be sure I can."

"Wall-She wouldn't go, so I licked "Go on."

"Licked her, licked her, licked her-" "What is the use of repeating it so

"Never you mind; I pay you five shil-Our rulers need not hold back, therefore, lings-Licked her, licked her, licked her, in their enforcement of the sternest and icked her, licked her, licked her-" most rigorous remedies. They cannot be "This page is full of licked her's."

"Turn over, then. Licked her, licked her, licked her, licked her, licked her. She wouldn't go then, so I got out and kicked her, kicked her, kicked her, kicked her, kicked her-

"You don't intend saying that as many times as you said lieked her!" "None of your business; I pay you five shillings-Kicked her, kicked her, kicked her, kicked her. Still she wouldn't go, so I sharpened the end of the whip han-

dle, and pricked her, pricked her, pricked her, pricked her, pricked her." "I cannot see any sense in this." "Never you mind; I pay you for what you do. Licked her, kicked her, pricked

her, licked her, kicked her, pricked her, kicked her, kicked her, pricked her, licked her, kicked her, licked her, kicked her, pricked her. She wouldn't go then, even, so I got in the kerridge and I"-VANITY FAIRIES .- Good, with the (here the Yankee made a chirraping noise Confederate States of America; fourthly, erty, except for crime or some offence hot work before us: A general draft all with his lips, which bids defiance to or-

fifthly, of any person hereafter holding au is his lawful owner, and has not borne The Mississippi to Vicksburg: If you write any more for me if you can't spell Smith turned and knocked Jones down.

cockney, with a look of utter astonish- had withdrawn to a safe distance, he eried

"No more," said the Yankee, perfectly a messenger to beg for his hat.

composed. "Nat a word to close?"

"Nary word."

NUMBER 46. "You will pay me for what I have

written?" "Nary red! You didn't write down all

I told you tu." "Well, sir, and what am I to do with all this paper I have spoiled?" "Keep it to tie 'gape seed' in !"

The New War Programme.

"Occasional," the patriotic and well informed Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writes as follows concerning the great change in public scutiment which has recently taken place as regards Treason and Traitors :-Some weeks before the adjournment of

Congress I met one of the most eminent

New York lawyers, then on a visit to this

city, and in the course of conversation,

found him an earnest advocate of decided measures against the rebels. Although he had served as a Democratic Representative in Congress, and had steadily sustained "our Southern brethren," no Republican, however "ultra," could have gone to greater lengths in demands for the punishment of the assailants of the Union. Yesterday I met my friendagain. His solicitude in the cause of his country had once more called him to Washington, and he was not slow in speaking of the war, its incidents, obligations, and results. "Congress has adjourned," he said, "and has done some great things. I only wish The Yankee thrust his hands into his its action could have been more thorough; termined policy. If they censure their servants at all, it will be only because they are too slow. Observe that there are no objections, outside of the sympathizers, to the rigorous legislation of Congress." I give this incident, not to prove that patriotism is instinct and permanent in every heart that beats with love of country, but to point the moral of the wonderful change that has taken place in the minds of men on the matter of putting down the rebellion. Citizens who, a year ago, recoiled with horrror from what they called radicalism, now regard a bold system of warfare as the only thing that will crush and conclude the rebel conspiracy. Any weapon or expedient that can damage the enemy is acceptable in their eyes. Fervently altached to the Constitution, they reject the shameless theory that, in our obedience to that instrument, we must sink the graver duty of protecting the life of the Republic .-They do not believe in the monstrous theory that a free government has not the right to defend itself. The Bible enjoins upon all men, "Thou shalt not kill;" and yet when we find the knife of the assassin at our threat, we strike at his life to save our own, content that we save our own, content that we do not outrage the Divine law by such an act. Now, as the Bible is to men, so is a free Constitution to free nations. The unwritten ordinance of God pervades both-the great underlying and all-pervading principle of selfdefence and self-preservation. As we progress in this war we realize the estimable value of this principle. If we fear to use it, we perish utterly from the roll of Governments-perish as he perishes who permits the murderer to take his life, lest, by defending bimself, he may offend the injunction of the Scriptures.

> too decided and resolute for the people they represent. Better than all bounties, or premiums, or pay in advance, to revive the national spirit and to fill our armies with new recruits, is the fact that a war programme is now in process of execution that will protect the Union soldier and punish the rebels. When our troops feel that they are not to be degraded into policemen in order to save the property of the traitors; when they reflect that a colored man is no longer to be permited to remain inactive when the country needs his services; when they know that in the communities in which their wives and children reside no sympathizers with treason shall be allowed to remain-they will not, only fight with undaunted spirit, but will attract to their side hundreds and thousands of their associates and friends.

THE PITTSBURG BATTLE IN BRIEF. The Louisville Journal thus states the result of the Pittsburg battle:

Smith and Jones quarreled. Jones, watching his opportunity, rushed upon "O, ye can't-ch? Wall, ye needn't Smith and pashed him against the fence. Jones arose and withdraw in good order. "Need not write any more!" said the leaving his hat behind him. When he out that we had whipped Smith, and sent

> Both. The right man in the right place - a husband of home in the evening